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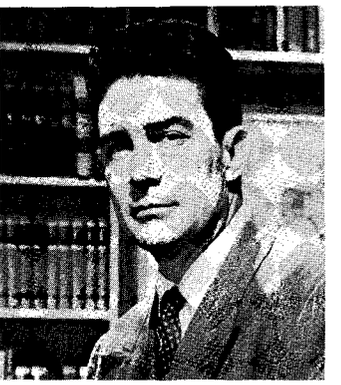

DAN SMOOT

COMMUNIST SPIES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

On February 4, 1964, Yuri Nossenko (high-ranking Soviet secret police official attending the Geneva Disarmament Conference as an "adviser" to the Soviet delegation) disappeared. Six days later, it was revealed that he had defected and had been granted asylum in the United States.[1] He is virtually in the custody of the Central Intelligence Agency and of the State Department; but members of Congress are concerned about his personal safety, because he is said to have given information about Soviet espionage agents *inside the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department.*[2]

Nossenko revealed that some employees of United States, French, and British diplomatic and intelligence agencies are members of five Soviet spy rings operating throughout the Western Hemisphere, and that certain American businessmen, newspapermen, scientists, and others are also undercover communist spies. Nossenko has named names and given details. One of the five communist spy rings allegedly operates in a very sensitive agency of the United States government.[2]

Investigating committees of Congress have not yet been permitted to question Nossenko; and the Johnson administration apparently has done nothing about the information offered.

The Soviets fear that Yuri Nossenko may give the West documents (such as cables from Moscow to Soviet delegates at the disarmament conference in Geneva) proving that Soviet disarmament proposals are designed merely to deceive gullible liberals and to provide propaganda for the Soviets.[3]

To date, the most important result of the Nossenko Case is that it helped uncover an affair which the Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson administrations had concealed from Congress and the public for almost four years — an affair centering around a man who, for his own protection, uses the pseudonymn "Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Goleniewski."

In September, 1958, Jacob D. Beam (U. S. Ambassador to communist Poland) began what State Department officials called "one of our more serious dialogues with a red Chinese delegation."[4]

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What the State Department was negotiating with Chinese communists about, why, and why communist Poland was chosen as the place, have not been disclosed.

The Soviets (intensely curious about the negotiations) got ten United States Marines and four male members of the U. S. Embassy in Poland involved with Polish women, so that they could be blackmailed for information. The wife of one American diplomat in Warsaw was seduced by an agent of the Soviet secret police.[5]

A very high official of the Soviet secret police (a Polish national, working for the Soviet KGB in Poland) called on an American CIA agent in Warsaw, saying he wanted to defect to the United States. The Pole did not give his true name, but called himself "Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Goleniewski." Golienewski revealed that there were leaks of important security information to the Soviet secret police from the U. S. Embassy. The CIA agent told Goleniewski he should not defect, but should stay where he was and give espionage information to the Americans. Goleniewski agreed, but some time later told the CIA that his time was limited: information which he was giving to the Americans was leaking back to him in his capacity as a high official of the Soviet secret police. Obviously, some Americans employed in the U. S. Embassy and in the CIA were undercover communist agents.[5]

Goleniewski knew some of the communist agents in the American CIA and State Department, but not all. Apparently, he refused to identify any until he was permitted to defect and receive political asylum in the United States. Goleniewski's defection to the United States occurred sometime in 1960 (though no inkling of the fact was ever voluntarily given to the public, or to Congress).[5]

Soviet secret police operations, carefully compartmentalized, anticipate defections. A defector (no matter how highly placed) can never expose *all* spy rings and operations of the KGB. The Soviets feared, however, that Goleniewski's revelations might cause investigations which would expose American communists more important to the Soviets than any whom Goleniewski himself knew about. Among these, was one American official in Poland, so important to the Soviets that they took a bold step to prevent his exposure.[5]

In 1960, the Soviets themselves arranged to expose Irwin Scarbeck, a minor U. S. diplomat, who had become involved with Urszula Maria Discher, a female communist agent. Obviously, the Soviets hoped that the "surfacing" (exposure) of Scarbeck would deceive Americans into thinking they had exposed the entire communist operation inside the United States Embassy. If, thinking this, Americans stopped their investigation, the Soviets' most important undercover agent in the Embassy would be saved. Within a few months, however, American investigators had identified the Soviets' most important communist plant in the Warsaw Embassy.[5]

Although this occurred in 1960, the American public does not yet know who the American Embassy official was; but some details about him have leaked out. His initials are "E. S." He was born May 8, 1904, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He attended Marquette University and the University of Warsaw. In 1939, he began a lifelong career in the U. S. State Department, serving "with distinction" (according to the Department's evaluation) in many important posts, including positions in the American foreign service at Berlin, Moscow, Vladivostok, Istanbul, Ankara, Ascuncion, Poznan, and Warsaw. The Eisenhower State Department assigned him to the U. S. Embassy at Warsaw on March 23, 1955. In rank, he was only two echelons below the Ambassador himself. This was the undercover communist agent whom the Soviets were trying to protect by the ruse of exposing Irwin Scarbeck, one of their American State Department agents of lesser importance. But, early in 1961, American investigators identified "E.S." He was recalled from Warsaw and questioned by the FBI and the CIA. Information was gathered from foreign cities where he had served "with distinction" as a foreign service officer of the U. S. State Department. The information, supplemented by lie-detector tests, constituted irrefutable evidence that "E.S." was indeed an undercover communist agent.[5]

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In 1961, during the early months of the Kennedy administration, investigators submitted their evidence to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. High officialdom in Washington ruled that there would be no prosecution against "E.S.," and ordered that the case never be mentioned to anyone, not even to members of Congress. "E.S." was permitted to resign quietly from the State Department, pick up his passport, and depart for Europe, leaving his wife in the United States. His brunette mistress (also an employee of the State Department who had been working with "E.S." in the U. S. Embassy at Warsaw) had been recalled to Washington for questioning. When "E.S." left the United States, his mistress obtained a passport and departed, for *permanent residence in Europe as an American employed there.*[5]

Shortly after the defector Goleniewski was brought to the United States, he was taken to a room for his first secret conference with CIA agents. When he walked into the room, he recognized an undercover communist in the group of American investigators who were to query him about communist spies inside the American government. Scared, Goleniewski feigned illness and departed. Later, he reported the fact to a CIA agent whom he trusted. The undercover communist whom he had seen among the CIA agents disappeared. Goleniewski never saw him again, and does not know his real name.[5]

The Kennedy administration managed to conceal all information about Goleniewski and the "E.S." affair. Whereas Goleniewski's defection in 1960 had been totally concealed from the public, Yuri Nossenko's defection in 1964 was conspicuous. Probing into the Nossenko matter for more information, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee heard about the older Goleniewski case.

Somehow, Guy Richards, reporter for *The New York Journal-American,* learned a little of what was happening. In a series of articles, published in early March, 1964, Mr. Richards revealed to the public, for the first time, the broad outlines of the Goleniewski case. In a follow-up, summarizing column, published March 11, 1964, Mr. Richards said:

"The hope of keeping buried forever the story of the high-level American turncoat and his American mistress, who worked in the Warsaw embassy, is one of the prime motives behind the almost desperate attempts of the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency to keep Goleniewski from testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

"Other reasons behind these attempts are fear of his disclosure of 19 Americans working for the KGB (Soviet Secret Police), 12 in the State Department, four in the CIA and three in the U. S. scientific laboratories."

Mr. Richards has not identified the 19 Americans whom Goleniewski has thus far named as undercover communist spies in government jobs; but, on March 5, 1964, *Vaba Eesti Sona* ("Free Estonian Word"), an Estonian-language newspaper published at Estonia House, 243 East 34th Street, New York, New York, named two of them. I will not repeat the names because I have no corrobating evidence. One of the two had an important ambassadorial post under President Kennedy. The other was an Assistant Secretary of State, whom President Johnson has praised highly, implying that he may also be appointed an ambassador.

It has been obvious for years that communists, hidden in key government jobs, have been directing American foreign policy. Look at the known record of communists in government. Examine also the *consequences* of American foreign policy.

All over the world, American foreign policy has helped communists capture nations. For example: Algeria, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Ghana, Indonesia, Laos, North Vietnam, Tibet, Zanzibar![6] Not to mention a complete tier of nations in Europe, from the Baltic to the Adriatic, which American policy helped communists conquer and enslave following World War II! And not to mention many other nations, like Pakistan, whose governments, once strongly pro-American and anti-communist, have been driven, by American foreign policy, into the arms of communists

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and into hatred of America! On the other hand, I defy anyone to name one nation which American foreign policy has wrenched from communist control or led into stronger friendship for America—although our policy has been "justified" with arguments that it would save the world from communism, and has cost American taxpayers so many billions of dollars that our national government is on the verge of bankruptcy.

Record of Communists in Government

On November 27, 1945, the FBI sent to Harry S Truman a report revealing that Elizabeth Bentley (a Soviet spy for 11 years) had voluntarily given details about Soviet espionage rings operating inside sensitive agencies of the U. S. government. Among the undercover communist spies named by Bentley were:

Harry Dexter White — Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Harold Glasser, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and William Taylor — Treasury Department; Lauchlin Currie — Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States; Robert Talbot Miller III — State Department; A. George Silverman — War Department; U. S. Army Air Force Major William L. Ullman — stationed at the Pentagon; Maurice Halperin, Julius J. Joseph, Major Duncan Lee, Helen Tenney, and Donald Wheeler — Office of Strategic Services; Edward Fitzgerald, Henry Magdoff, Victor Perlo, and William Remington — War Production Board; Willard Park and Bernard Redmont — Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Michael Greenberg — Foreign Economic Administration; Sol Leshinsky and George Perazich — United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; Charles Kramer — investigator for the Kilgore Committee of the U. S. Senate.[7]

The information supplied by Elizabeth Bentley was supplemented and corroborated by Whittaker Chambers and others. A dramatic result was the Hiss case. Alger Hiss eventually went to prison (1950) for committing perjury by denying, under oath, that he had ever been a communist or Soviet espionage agent.

These developments prepared the way for the "McCarthy era." In February, 1950, the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) made his first public speech about communists in government, especially in the State Department. The "McCarthy era" began on that day and lasted, roughly, until November, 1954, when the United States Senate passed a resolution condemning Senator McCarthy. Senator McCarthy died in the spring of 1957.

McCarthy and his staff did a considerable amount of original investigation concerning communist infiltration into government; but McCarthy's essential role was the publicizing of cases which agencies of government knew about but would not act upon.

The most important *investigation* of communism in government was conducted by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. In 1951 and 1952, this Subcommittee (under the chairmanship of Senator Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat) investigated the Institute of Pacific Relations — revealing that the tax-exempt IPR was a transmission belt for Soviet propaganda in the United States; that many of its members and associates were involved in Soviet espionage; and that communists who controlled the IPR had had a profound, if not controlling, influence on American policy in the Far East. The IPR supported propaganda in the American press, and decisions by our government, which discredited and crippled our ally, Chiang Kai-shek, and helped communists conquer China.[8]

In 1953, Senator William E. Jenner (Republican, Indiana) succeeded Senator McCarran as chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and initiated an investigation concerning "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments." On July 30, 1953, Senator Jenner filed an interim report, from which the following is extracted:

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"The Soviet international organization has carried on a successful and important penetration of the United States Government and this penetration has not been fully exposed . . . .

"Members of this conspiracy helped to get each other into Government, helped each other to rise in Government and protected each other from exposure . . . .

"Powerful groups and individuals within the executive branch were at work obstructing and weakening the effort to eliminate Soviet agents from positions in Government.

"Members of this conspiracy repeatedly swore to oaths denying Communist Party membership when seeking appointments, transfers, and promotions and these falsifications have, in virtually every case, gone unpunished . . . . "

The Jenner committee revealed that two Soviet espionage rings inside our government had been exposed, and that identified members of the rings had been removed from office (despite efforts of higher governmental officials to protect them); but policies and programs formulated by identified communists remained in effect after the communists were removed from government jobs. Why? The Jenner committee revealed that two Soviet espionage rings, known to be operating in Washington, had never been exposed.[7]

The two communist spy rings inside our government have not yet been exposed; and, since the Senate Subcommittee report of July, 1953, there have been few significant removals of communists or pro-communists from government service. There are, however, indications that notorious individuals, forced out during the "McCarthy era," are now coming back. Space limitations permit only a few examples. On June 26, 1961, United States Representative Gordon Scherer (Republican, Ohio), during a speech to the House said:

"The Organization of American States, 60 percent of the cost of which is borne by the United States, is supposed to be one of the great bulwarks against Communist penetration of the Western Hemisphere.

"Early this month Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was selected to inaugurate a professorship program under which American professors will lecture in Latin America and Latin American professors will come here for the same purpose . . . .

"Dr. Oppenheimer went to Mexico the first week in June for about 10 days and will leave shortly for Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Uraguay, spending a week or so lecturing in each country.

"Now Dr. Oppenheimer is the same man whose security clearance, after extensive hearings and reviews, was suspended on December 23, 1953.

"On June 29, 1954, members of the Atomic Energy Commission voted to deny him access to restricted material. The AEC's Personnel Security Board . . . established that a number of Communist Party officials between 1942 and 1945 had made statements to the effect that J. Robert Oppenheimer was a member of the Communist Party but that because of his position he could not be active in the party, and that his name should be removed from the Communist Party's mailing list.

"The Board also established that Oppenheimer had made periodic contributions to the Communist Party of between $500 and $1,000 each year for 4 years ending in April 1942 . . . .

"Oppenheimer himself, under oath . . . admitted that he had lied to security officers . . . ."[9]

On April 3, 1963, the Atomic Energy Commission announced that, with the express approval of President Kennedy, Oppenheimer would be awarded the 1963 Enrico Fermi Award (a high honor which included a gift of $50,000, not subject to taxes).[10] On November 21, 1963, the White House announced that President Kennedy would personally make the award to Oppenheimer (on December 2).[11] On December 2, President Johnson made the formal presentation, uttering words of praise for Oppenheimer.[12] This was the same Oppenheimer who, in 1954, according to an official finding of the Atomic Energy Commission, was "not entitled to the continued confidence of the Government," because of "fundamental defects in his character," and because his "associations with persons known by him to be communists" had lasted "too long to be justified as merely the intermittent and accidental revival of earlier friendships."[13] Between 1954 and 1963, Oppen-

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heimer did nothing to justify an award, or restoration of confidence in him.

From 1939 to 1945, Lauchlin B. Currie (a naturalized U. S. citizen, born in Nova Scotia) was Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt. He was also a member of a Soviet espionage ring. In 1950 (at the beginning of the "McCarthy era") Currie went to Colombia. He married a Colombian and became a citizen of Colombia, forfeiting his American citizenship. On August 26, 1961, Richard Starnes, syndicated columnist, revealed that Lauchlin Currie "is in the front ranks of planners in Colombia whose task it will be to spend American money allocated under the newborn Alliance for Progress."

Currie could never have got this job of spending American tax money in Colombia without the help (or, at least, approval) of old friends still in the U. S. State Department. Congress, and the public, ought to know who those old friends are.

The recent Otepka case has unearthed disturbing information about conditions in the State Department. In March, 1963, Otto F. Otepka (Chief of the Evaluation Division of the Security Office of the State Department), in response to a subpoena, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee — which is responsible for determining whether security laws enacted by Congress are being properly enforced. Otepka revealed that, of 168 State Department employees appointed since Dean Rusk became Secretary of State, 150 were not given security checks required by law. Instead of complying with the law of Congress, Dean Rusk hired the 150 by issuing "waivers" to ignore the law. Rusk fired Otepka for giving this information to the Internal Security Subcommittee.[14]

Otepka had done nothing illegal or unethical; but State Department officers (in order to "make a case" that would give Rusk grounds for firing Otepka) used tactics which would send a police officer to jail for entrapment and invasion of privacy. On July 9, 1963, John F. Reilly (Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Security) and Elmer Dewey Hill (one of Reilly's division chiefs) lied under oath when questioned by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee about their handling of the "Otepka investigation." On November 8, 1963, the Subcommittee revealed that Reilly and Hill, subpoenaed for additional testimony, admitted (again under oath) the falsity of testimony which they had given on July 9.[15] The State Department put Reilly and Hill on "administrative leave."[15] On November 18, both men were permitted to resign.[16] Obviously, they are not to be prosecuted for perjury.

Senate Subcommittee probing, in connection with the Otepka affair, disclosed information even more disquieting than any revealed by Otepka himself. About the first of February, 1964, the Subcommittee discovered a memorandum which had been submitted on June 27, 1956, by Scott McLeod (then Administrator of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs — now deceased). The old McLeod memorandum says:

"On the department rolls are some 800 individuals concerning whom the office of security has information which raises . . . questions as to possible past communist activity or associations, false statements, immoral conduct, homosexuality, intoxication, mental defects, etc. All have been cleared as qualified for access to classified information.

"Of the 800-odd listed, there are approximately 205 on whom the questions are, in my opinion, serious in relation to the broad security responsibilities of the department. Sixty per cent are incumbents in high level assignments in the department or in the field.

"About one half are assigned to what can be categorized as critical intelligence slots in the department or to top-level boards and committees.

"The situation described is obviously serious and deserves urgent attention."[17]

Information which McLeod submitted with the list of 800 names indicates that 648 of the named State Department employees had been involved in communist activities; 94 were homosexuals; others were drunks. Three of the Department employees named were suspected of being foreign spies.[17]

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There is no indication that the State Department ever did anything about the McLeod information. Presumably the 800 are still there, helping make policies for our nation.

What To Do

On November 27, 1963, United States Representative John H. Ashbrook (Republican, Ohio), introduced House Joint Resolution 812 (H J Res 812) calling for an investigation of the State Department. A similar resolution, introduced in January, 1962, by Representative Richard L. Roudebush (Republican, Indiana) died with adjournment of the 87th Congress.

The public must not let the current Ashbrook resolution die. This year, voters should let all candidates for Congress know that they will lose votes if they do not stand forthrightly for serious, relentless, thoroughgoing investigation of the State Department.

If we do get such an investigation, however, we should not be content with removal from office of persons who could be proven in a court of law to be connected with the communist conspiracy. The most important communists in government are too careful to do anything that could be cited as legal proof of their sympathies. We should demand removal from public office of every official or employee who took any part whatever in formulating decisions which have proved to be harmful to American interests, helpful to communism — whether or not specific communist activities by those individuals can be shown.

Who in government service helped plant and spread the false propaganda that the Diem regime in South Vietnam was a murderous dictatorship, thus preparing the American public to accept complacently the assassination of the Diems? Who in government service had some part, directly or indirectly, in the Diem assassination? Whoever they were, they should be revealed and fired.

Someone was responsible in 1962 for threatening to stop American foreign aid to the anti-communist government of President Alessandri of Chile, thus virtually forcing that government to embrace communist elements in Chilean politics.[18] The result is that, on March 15, 1964, communists won an impressive victory in a key Chilean election — foreshadowing communist victory in the next presidential election there.[19] Whoever had any part in American decisions and pronouncements that led to such a result should be revealed and fired.

Whoever in the State Department, CIA, or other governmental agency supported policy decisions which helped Castro capture Cuba; and whoever participated in decisions which caused the Bay of Pigs tragedy should be exposed and fired.

After spending hundreds of millions of tax dollars to "save Laos from communism," the United States government in 1962 forced the government of Laos to accept a coalition with communists. The result has been virtual communist conquest of the nation. Whoever participated in such policy decisions should be fired.

The dictator of Ghana is a self-admitted communist. His hatred of America and his support of communist-bloc nations have always been conspicuous. In February, 1964, his government staged an anti-American riot by students who desecrated the American flag. Yet, we continue to give Ghana 159 million dollars a year in aid. Every employee or official of the U. S. Government who has participated in decisions to give aid to the communist dictator of Ghana should be exposed and fired.

Whoever participated in the 1962 decision to grant Lee Harvey Oswald a passport and advance him tax money for return to the United States after he had declared his allegiance to the Soviet Union and renounced his native America; and whoever participated in the 1963 decision to issue Oswald a new passport for another trip to the Soviet Union should be fired.

In short, we must have, not just a whitewash, but a housecleaning of the State Department.

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FOOTNOTES

(1) *The New York Times,* February 22, 1964, pp. 1, 4

(2) "The Allen-Scott Report," by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, *The San Diego Union,* circa March 11, 1964

(3) "Washington Whispers," *U. S. News & World Report,* March 2, 1964, p. 22

(4) AP dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News,* September 7, 1958, Section 1, p. 1

(5) "The Spy We Set Free," by Guy Richards, *The New York Journal-American,* March 11, 1964

(6) For details, see the following *Dan Smoot Reports:* "Cuba," May 5, 1961; "Laos, Part I and Part II," April 9 and 16, 1962; "Berlin And Cuba," September 17, 1962; War And Politics," October 29, 1962; "It Helps To Be A Communist," November 12, 1962; "Free China!", January 14, 1963; "How To Lose Friends," February 11, 1963; "United Nations," April 1, 1963; "United Nations In Africa," April 15, 1963; "Truth Will Out," June 10, 1963; "The Test Ban Treaty," August 5, 1963; "The U. S. Government Protested," February 17, 1964.

(7) *Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments,* hearings before the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, 1953-55, 30 parts, 2860 pp.

(8) *Institute of Pacific Relations,* hearings before the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, 1951-52, 15 parts, 5964 pp.; and *Report of the Committee of the Judiciary: Institute of Pacific Relations,* U. S. Senate Report No. 2050, July 2, 1952, 244 pp.

(9) *Congressional Record,* June 26, 1961, pp. 10413-4 (daily), p. 11218 (bound)

(10) *The New York Times,* April 4, 1963, pp. 1, 5

(11) *The New York Times,* November 22, 1963, pp. 1, 23

(12) *Life,* December 13, 1963, pp. 87A-110

(13) "The Oppenheimer Security Case of 1954," by U. S. Representative Craig Hosmer (Rep., Calif.), including findings of AEC, *Congressional Record* (daily), July 11, 1963, pp. A4346-7

(14) "Spotlight Of Probers Is On Rusk," by Edith Kermit Roosevelt, *The San Diego Union,* October 20, 1963, p. c2

(15) UPI dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald,* November 10, 1963, p. 22A.

(16) AP dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News,* November 19, 1963, Section 1, p. 3

(17) "McLeod Report," by David Barnett of North American Newspaper Alliance, *The Dallas Morning News,* February 4, 1964, Section 1, p. 6

(18) *Washington Post* article by Dan Kurzman, *The Los Angeles Times,* July 12, 1962, part 1, p. 30

(19) AP dispatch from Santiago, *The Dallas Times Herald,* March 17, 1964, p. 1A

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

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